

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 37. VOL. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
EDITED
By Joseph Ficklin.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Rope-Making Business.

The subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES, and TAILED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TIRE.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821.—tf

Adam Maguire,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced

Fancy Weaving,

In all its various branches, in the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near MR. LANE'S INN, where he will Weave

Carpets, Double Coverlids,

Table Linen, Summer Counterpanes,

And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Peathers, Flax, Flax Seed and Flax Thread. He will also exchange Spin Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be delivered for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms.

Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

186 Acres of Land,

There are about 90 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 Large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$3000, I am now willing to take something less than 5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

November 2, 1820—44\$1f

AUCTION.

Daniel Bradford,
HAS RESUMED THE
Auction and Commission
Business.

AT his old stand, corner of Short and Upper
streets, next door to Col. James Morrisons.

Sales every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
morning—also on court days and the day of
the General Election. Particulars will be
given in the bills.

N. B. He will, on application, attend to any
other sales, on moderate terms.

Lexington, July 28, 1821.—31-3t.

BIBLES.

THE Managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary
BIBLE SOCIETY, inform the public
that a part of the new edition of BIBLES are
now ready for distribution. They are execu-
ted in a manner that it is hoped will give gen-
eral satisfaction. The price to Societies and
Associations, will be 52½ cents per copy, it
being the actual cost. Applications for Bi-
bles will be made to Col. JOHN MCGILL, who has been appointed agent in place of
Thomas Wallace, esq. resigned.

JAMES TROTTER,

Standing
THOS. T. SKILLMAN, Commit-
THOS. NELSON, Vice.

Lexington, August 13, 1821.—33.

N. B. Printers of papers who will be so
eager as to give the above a few insertions
will confer a favor on the Managers of the
Auxiliary Bible Society.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, FIVE OR SIX
LICK ULY NEGRO BOYS, and as many
GIRLS, from 12 to 16 years old, for which a
liberal price will be given.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

June 7, 1821—23t

WOOL WANTED.

Fostlethwait, Brand & Co.
WILL practice Law in the Fayette Court.
His office will be found over the room
formerly occupied by Ja. Haggins, esq. first
door below Frazer's corner. He pledges him-
self to be diligent and punctual in business
confided to him.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25t

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820.—22t

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

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vance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Lexington, May 29, 1820.—22t

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1821.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON :
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13.

RIGHTS OF EDITORS.

In our remarks on the liberty which Atlantic editors take in condemning the measures of Kentucky, we do not intend to deny the right they possess in common with every citizen, to discuss and even condemn every thing we do; but they must expect that we will complain against downright abuse, for our adopting measures, the tendency of which, to say the worst of them, is only doubtful—such as our new bank and suspension laws.

We have long since acted up to this privilege of condemning the practices of other states, and shall continue the exercise of that privilege, as a right secured by an implied compact of the citizens of these states and the nature of the government; but we shall seldom, if ever, be bold enough to meddle with doubtful points—matters clear and undisputed which have been fully exposed by the test of experience, shall often receive our decided disapprobation. The supineness of the people of the Atlantic, on all public affairs, has been produced by some cause which we shall attempt to explain, and it we fail in pointing out the true and proper reasons, we shall not fail in shewing defects of the most dangerous character. The feeble resistance of the old states in the late war against invasion, cannot be attributed to any natural disinclination of the people to defend their country; but to a sort of indifference which may be taught to any people by excluding them for a long time from a share in public concerns.—For the present, we shall notice the power of some of the executive departments, as in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, and the deprivation of the right to vote without property, as in Virginia and a few other states, and the manner of conducting elections in all of the old states. The power of the Governor of Pennsylvania to remove and re-appoint to almost every office in the state, creates such an host of office-hunters every three years, that the excitement—for purposes less laudable than ought to be expected—produces a commotion more like revolutionary convulsions than a calm, rational contest for the choice of rulers. The manner of conducting elections in all the old states, is not precisely alike; but they partake less of the real representative principle than we do in the western states: self-appointed committees in some, and delegates chosen by a few, superintend the elections in most of the old states.—These superintendents of elections take from the people the better share of what the constitution had allowed. This practice of confining to a few the authority intended by the constitution to remain with the multitude, is fraught with the greatest mischiefs. The representative is released from all responsibility—except to the superintendents of elections: if he had the disposition, he knows too little of the sentiments of those he serves to fill his station properly—but the certain decay and final downfall of every government founded on republican principles, in the hands of a people careless about their rights, is the most alarming of all—and no one need pretend to look for vigilance in a people, who part with the most valuable of their privileges—that of freely selecting candidates, which alone preserves responsibility in the person elected—the best safeguard that can be invented for the electors.

The objection against Virginia and those states that make the right to vote depend on property is unanswerable, except by arguments that have been plead in defense of oppression all the world over. The revolution in France was opposed, we believe, by Burk and others on the ground that the people were not prepared for it. The present revolution in Spanish America is frequently opposed by the same objections; and the right of the poor to vote in Virginia and a few other states is opposed by the same preposterous reasoning. We maintain that every nation, no matter how rude, are prepared for representative government; and that it should be defective the only school in which it can be improved for the benefit of a community is the commencement of a system of some sort—in this way there is a hope of learning, but the practice of pronouncing a people unprepared to vote, and plunging them deeper in ignorance by drawing the cords of oppression tighter, does not prove much in favour of the sincerity of the plea.

If a people are ignorant of the principles of representative government, it is the best reason that they should commence forthwith, as experience is the only school in which they can be taught. The Island of St. Domingo separated between two rival chiefs; Desdunes & his successor Christophe adopted the Virgilia doctrine that the people were not prepared to exercise the rights of freedom, and therefore assumed the power. Petion and his successor with less physical force, adopted a republican form, and have prospered to the overthrow of the despotic rivals who affected to believe the people unprepared for self-government. If a state were desirous of multiplying a miserable, worthless race of beings within its bosom, we know of no better plan than depriving them of the noblest feeling conferred by the privilege of voting and sharing in the government. A union or leaving throughout the states is absolutely necessary to produce the beneficial results of congress which may so often be required.

in this great nation. A late National Intelligencer tauntingly tells the editor of the Richmond Enquirer to attempt to bring forward an amendment to an act of Congress regulating the judiciary of the United States, and he will perceive how much he has mistaken the feelings of the nation. No doubt the representatives of a people governed as our eastern brethren have been, care very little about the Judiciary. The important interest which the people ought to feel in the concerns of government has been taken away by the *superintendents* of elections the power of executives and poverty laws. This apathy, of which we have a just right to complain, has already done great injury to our national character, besides the load of debt added to an old score. If the elections in the old states were left with the people, and taken out of the hands of *superintendents*, the pride of the nation would not have been tarnished with the loss of a public ship in Massachusetts and the occupation of a part of that state by the enemy—nor would fort Niagara have fallen, and with it a fine company of Tennessee soldiers and millions of public property—nor would the sad spectacle of relays of harnessed horses, standing ready to bear some of the inhabitants from Philadelphia to the interior, served to derange from the fame which the state won by the noble achievements of her *Decaturs* and *Biddies*—or should we have lost our metropolis by 4500 fatigued troops of the enemy, and had the banks of the Potowmack stripped of every thing valuable; while the south west shore of Maryland exhibited an assemblage of an enemy so praeceivable, that it looked more like an invitation to a party of pleasure, than the invasion of a hostile foe. These things concern us in Kentucky fully as much as our Bank and suspension laws concern our Atlantic brethren—our charity for them will not permit us to believe it a moral defect—we are proud in acknowledging them the parent stock of the west; but we must be pardoned when we contrast their conduct in public affairs with that of their progeny. The lakes in the north and Mississippi swamps in the south, witness the efforts of the latter, while the enemy are marching and counter-marching among the former.—The united vigilance of freemen is at all times necessary to perpetuate the blessings of liberty, and we admonish our brethren in the Atlantic to take to themselves a greater shape of public affliction, as they have done. Foster the pride of the people by an increase of the right of suffrage, and a diminution of executive authority, and above all, discard self-created superintendents of elections.

PHILADELPHIA AURORA.

It was suggested in our last, that the editor of the above paper and the rest of the gentlemen east of the mountains who are so deeply concerned for the prosperity of Kentucky, did not understand our real situation, or the banking institutions in this state.—The extract below advises a reduction of our banks by half dozens, till our money is worth ten times its present value: To correct these errors in those who honor us with their notice, we beg leave to state, that all our banks, except that of the Commonwealth, have nearly if not altogether ceased to issue paper—that the charter of the old bank of Kentucky expires in a few years—and that the batch of forty banks, which no doubt produced the remark in the Aurora, have long since ceased to issue notes—leaving Kentucky to depend mostly on the notes of the bank of the Commonwealth.

We perceive from the same article, that the writer must be ignorant of the value of our money or the prices of our produce. He, no doubt, supposes a man receives \$100 per day in our worthless trash called money for his labour. Let the following statement of prices correct that error also: to have our paper in we valuable or our produce lessened in price, would be retrograding to the days of good Queen Bess, a period we cannot think of, without associating with the idea of the oppressions of that economical time.—The price of labour per month, from 8 to \$10; corn, 20 cent; oats, 16; wheat, 50; bacon, 4 to 6; beef, from 2 to 4; best mutton, from 25 to 37 cts per quarter; best lamb, from 12 to 18 per quarter.

We learn from a Philadelphia paper, that the state of Pennsylvania is blessed with more than 5000 money lenders, and from the advertisement of the governor of the state, he is, no doubt, at the head of the trade. We have no objection to this practice, and could wish that Kentucky may see the day to boast of a hundred thousand such able-bodied gentlemen. There is no great difference between borrowing money of Brokers and of Banks, except that the latter give longer notice than Gov. Hester has given his customers, and for some cause, is considered more honorable for the last 1800 years, about the date of the signal defeat sustained by the gentlemen of this profession in the old Jewish Temple at Jerusalem.

We have never gone with the popular feeling against money brokers in our country, but we may be permitted to notice the elevation of one from such an unpopular class of our fellow citizens to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania as a phenomenon in the political history of republics. We have also noticed that one hundred and ninety farms are said to be advertised by the sheriff of ten counties in Pennsylvania: from this account we are ready to conclude that the 5000 moneyed gentlemen are not as useful to that state as one bank and its branches have been to the good people of Kentucky.

TAKE NOTICE—All persons who have to pay interest to the subscriber, and shall not

discharge the same between this date and the 16th of July next, must rest satisfied, if they should be compelled to pay costs. For it is impossible that the capital can be secured in the hands of such persons as are no longer able to pay the interest; therefore see to it.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
Reading, June 20, 1821.

FROM THE AURORA.

MORE MANIA.

Exchange.—The price of silver and eastern paper rose, early in June, to 50 per cent state currency; although the issuing has been confined at the bank of the commonwealth with the greatest industry, the exchange is now going down much faster than it rose; it may now be stated at 35. The cause cannot be ascribed to a diminution of state currency, and if it may be to an increase of specie, we should still be at as great a loss to account for that increase, as we are for the fall in the exchange. We leave these points for the present, and content ourselves with stating the fact, that our state paper is worth 15 per cent more than it was two weeks ago.

Ky. Paper.

Is it possible that the writer of this article can be ignorant of the meaning of the words he uses—by silver here he means money, which as money has no price, but is the measure of price. But the self-delusion of the paper system which uses the word money as a metaphor and applies to a flimsy, destructible, valueless thing, the name of a solid, indestructible, valuable article, is here manifest; for price here is used in such a way as to confound the substance and the picture—which would be no more reasonable than to confound a man with his portrait, and to say the picture was the man. The best economy that Kentucky could pursue, would be to pass an act declaring that the banks of that state should cease five or six banks, every year, and continue till the whole should be extinct; prices would be lower, but a dollar in silver, would be worth as much as ten paper dollars now.

LAW OF OHIO.

An act to withdraw from the Bank of the United States the protection and aid of the laws of this state, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any sheriff or any other keeper of a jail within this state, to receive into his custody any person arrested upon mesne process, or taken, or charged in execution, at the suit of the president, directors and co. of the Bank of the United States, or any person committed for or upon account of any offence alleged and charged to have been committed upon the property, rights, interests, or corporate franchises of said bank, when acting under a law of this state.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any notary public appointed under the authority of this state, to make a protest or give notice thereof, of any proscriptory note or bill of exchange, made payable to the president, directors and co. of the Bank of the United States, endorsed to them or made payable at any office of discount and deposit established by them in this state.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That if any sheriff or jailor shall violate the provisions of the first section of this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such offence, to be recovered of him in an action of debt, by the party so received in custody; and if any judge or justice of the peace, or recorder shall do or perform any act prohibited by this act, every such judge, justice of the peace, or recorder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, for which he shall be prosecuted upon indictment, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be removed from office, & such shall be the judgment of the court.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That if, at any time, the officers of the Bank of the United States, or their agents duly authorised by them, shall officially notify the governor of this state, that they have actually discontinued the suits that are now prosecuted by said bank against the public officers, or against any other person or persons, on account of any act or acts done in conformity to the laws of this state, and that the bank will in future submit to the payment of a tax equal to four per cent per annum on the dividend arising from the business transacted by such bank within this state: or that having discontinued the suits as aforesaid, the bank will withdraw its branches from this state, and leave only an agency to settle its business and collect its debts; the governor shall, on receiving official notice from the Bank of the United States as aforesaid, issue its proclamation accordingly: and from the date of such proclamation this act shall be suspended and cease to have effect.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALLEN TRIMBLE,

Speaker of the Senate.

January 29, 1821.

GEN. JACKSON'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

This address will find its way directly to the bosoms of those to whom it is made. It breathes the strong feelings of a soldier, taking an affectionate farewell of his companions in arms—those with whom he had passed “days of toil and nights of vigilance”—those to whom he was bound by the lasting ties of mutual peril and privation, in the service of a beloved country.

It is a tribute of justice and feeling alike honorable to the General and his gallant associates of the army.

HEAD QUARTERS, } DIVISION OF THE SOUTH } Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, close my military functions, and consequently dissolve the military connexion, which has hitherto existed between you and myself as the commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together we have seen the termination of one British and two Indian wars, in which we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you end to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced, and thrown upon the world. But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too, while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Floridas. But you, fellow soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you my brother officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct yourselves, on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind, that every captain should be to his company as a father, and should treat it as his family—as his children. Continue, then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a fathers' tenderness and care. Treat them like children—admonish them; and if unhappily admonition will not have the desired effect, coercion must. The want of discipline and order, will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle; this, as you regard your military reputation and your country's good, you must prevent. Imploring from heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General, commanding
the Division of the South.

NOTE.—My official duties having prevented the promulgation of this order until this time, an opportunity has been afforded of seeing the “General Order,” dated “Head Quarters of the army of the United States, Washington City, June 1st, 1821, signed “Jacob Brown.” Justice to the officers of the Southern Division, as well as to myself, compels me to offer some remarks upon the following extract from that order.

The prevalence of desertion has been an evil of serious magnitude, and it does not appear to be justified by a view of the past condition of the military establishment. All research in this field for its causes has been unsatisfactory. The character of the military profession is honorable; the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious.—There are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life, which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range of desertion that has taken in the army. The evil must be referred, in a degree, to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligation of his office, as well as the laws of honour and humanity, claim a faithful execution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which the laws invest the latter, loses its efficacy in his estimation. The surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline. To besaturation, it must possess both these qualities; but a violation of law can be deemed essential to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired the moment he feels that the system which governs him is fluctuating in its course, or that it violates the principle upon which it is founded. The certainty of laws constitutes their principal efficacy, and

however severe restrictions may be, they are obeyed so long as they are dispensed by the hand of justice and not of oppression.

This censure is too general to be just. The time at which it is made, and the source whence it comes, have astonished every generous soldier.

The part which attributes, “in a degree to the undue severity, or to the absence of system, in the conduct of officers towards their men,” the unexpected prevalence of desertion in our army, so far as relates to the division of the South, I do not hesitate to say is not founded in fact. It is due to candor and truth to attribute this evil to its real cause. This will be found to exist in the want of adequate punishment for the crime of desertion. That prescribed by law in a state of peace, transcends the offence, and no other certain punishment is authorised. While this is the case, desertion will increase, let the conduct of the officers towards their men be ever so lenient. It is a well known fact, that more desertions have taken place at recruiting rendezvous, than have occurred in the regiment; and at no recruiting rendezvous in the division of the South, has there been, as far as I am informed, any punishment inflicted upon soldiers, excepting by the civil authority. It is well known that, in many instances, the soldier has found it a source of speculation to go to rendezvous to rendezvous, enlisting, receiving the bounty and deserting. In some instances this has been practised from Boston to New Orleans.

The punishment at present inflicted for desertion, is hard labour with the Ball and Chain; but this bears more heavily upon the faithful soldier, who is compelled to guard the convict under a hot sun, with all his accoutrements on, than it does upon him whom it is intended to punish. Every desertion therefore adds to the duties, and increases the fatigues of the faithful and trusty soldier. And suppose the convict will not labour, by what means is he to be coerced? Stripes and floggings are prohibited; there are no dungeons; guard houses are pleasant places for the lazy, worthless soldier, who sleeps and snores while the faithful sentinel is at his post, on his night watch, guarding him. Is not this, with the general pardons so often extended by the orders of the President, calculated to cause the best soldiers, who are oppressed with double duty in guarding the worst, to indecisive desertion also?

The government must annex an adequate and certain punishment for the crime of desertion; and, experiencing come to me to say it, although at variance with the more refined and sensitive feelings of the day, must restore corporal punishment in the regulations for the government of the army, as it formerly existed, and as it now exists in the navy, or desertion and insubordination will still increase. But it is said to be dishonorable. Why should it be more so in the army than in the navy? Is it more dishonorable to receive twenty-five stripes, and be ordered to immediate duty, than to be marched with chains for months and years, an object of disgust to every freeman who sees him, more properly an appendage of ancient despotism, than any thing belonging to republican institutions? Let the deserter in time of peace, for the first offence, receive thirty-nine stripes, for the second double that number, and for the third let him feel the highest penalty of the law. I will venture to say, that a few examples will put an end to that extraordinary frequency of desertion which at present prevails, and the cause of which has been so unjustly attributed “to an undue severity, or the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men.”

I sincerely regret the cause which has given rise to these remarks; but the repetition of those officers, in common with whom I have encountered so many trials and dangers, is dear to me: and I cannot remain silent, when I perceive an unjust attempt to tarnish their well earned fame, let the motives which dictated the objectionable passages in the order be what they may. These remarks, my brother officers, flow from a pure source of justice to you. Popularity I have never sought. I have pursued the course which I deemed right, and I have done justice to all according to my best judgment: this, I trust, I have rendered to you all during the time I had the honor to command you; and that happiness may attend you all, and that your country may duly appreciate your worth, as her citizen soldiers, shall be my last and most sincere prayer.

ANDREW JACKSON.
21st July 1821.

COPY of a letter from Mr. John Vawter, to Col. Richard M. Johnson, dated, VERNON, 20th June 1821.

SIR—On the 11th and 12th days of December last I was at Fort Wayne, which place is little better than a wilderness being surrounded with numerous Indian visitors of the neighbouring tribes, but what claimed my attention mostly was the good order and harmony that appeared in a school of about 80 young Indians, who had voluntarily come under the tuition of Elder Isaac McCoy, perhaps one of the most pious of his day; and who has devoted more of his time to Indian reform than any other man in the United States, considering him possessing but a small portion of this world's goods, and of an extreme feeble constitution—but when brought nearest the grave his mind seems most deeply impressed with the deplorable situation of the Indians. He lives poor, although himself and wife appear well reconciled and consider they are working for the Lord. The Elder informed me that his greatest sin, is that of not being

able to receive into his school as many as wished to come under his care, owing to his limited means to support them & could not consistently with his feelings intimate to the old Indians his poverty. He said that previous and clothing Books and paper, would all be very acceptable as donations in support of said school. I thought if it were practicable to obtain part of the ten thousand dollars put at the disposal of the President of the U. States (above what has been received) it could not be better applied, not intrusted into hands more safe. The family of young Indians with the family of whites, all sit at the same table and eat of the same dish and appear to take learning in all respects as readily as the whites. Could you be a means of aiding this man in his laudable undertaking, I shall consider you have added another laurel to your wreath of honor.

FOREIGN.

FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*; in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St. Helena:

"Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th, beneath the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House (by the road.) A procession of the military Staff, and all the naval Officers, followed the corpse; which was laid in a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin (laid wood and tin within,) and was received on emerging from the ground, by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the roadside. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the processions descended by a road made in the earth, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave where he was deposited with the Priest's blessing in a chamber within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled into the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement, the corpse was deposited under three discharges, moaning in the distance—25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain flat slab laid over it."

ST. HELENA, MAY 14.

The following is the order of Napoleon's Funeral Procession.

Napoleon Brûstrand, son of the Marshal, The Priest in full robes.

Dr. Arnott, 20th Regt Bonaparte's phys'.

Grenadiers. { THE BODY, } Grenadiers.

[24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could not go.]

Count Mon- { Bonaparte's horse, } Marshal tholon. Led by 2 Servants & Bertrand.

Servants. { M. Brûstrand, and daughter, } Servants.

Servants. Naval officers.

Staff Officers.

Members of Council.

Gen. Collin. | Marie de Montcheno.

The Admiral. | The Governor.

Servants. { Lady Lowe and daughter, } Servants.

Servants. ter in an open vehicle. { Servants.

Dragoons.

St. Helena Artillery.

St. Helena Regiment.

St. Helena Artillery.

Sixty-sixth Regiment.

Royal Marines.

Twentieth Regiment.

Royal Artillery.

The body of Bonaparte is inclosed in three coffins, of mahogany lead and oak.

PHYSICIANS'S REPORT.

LONGWOOD, ST. HELENA, MAY 6.

Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right.

The pericardium was natural and contained about one ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and upon opening the stomach, the viscera was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which perforated the coat of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease, or scirrrous portion advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

[Signed] THOMAS SHORT,
ARCHIBALD ARNOTT,
CHARLES MITCHELL,
FRANCIS BARTON,
MATTHEW LIVINGSTON.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

further pleasure. Their crime is said to consist in their having expressed some approbation of the recent conduct of Gen. Rossaro in Messina. Several officers and men, who formed a part of the revolutionary army of Naples, still maintain a state of doubtful independence in the valley of Borbone and the mountains which border upon Benevento.

An Auto de Fe was celebrated some short time since at Naples, the victims of which were the works of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Buffon, of D'Alembert, and some other authors, whose volumes were committed to the flames with all the pomp of ecclesiastical justice. "A battalion of Austrians," says the narrative, "assisted at this execution." It is impossible not to associate so futile a ceremony with the destructive labors of the house-keeper and niece of the Knights of La Mancha, assisted and controlled by the critical discernment of the Curate and of Master Nicholas the barber.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The fine ship *Brûillard*, capt. Hobson arrived here yesterday morning, 40 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 19th July. The editors of the American have been greatly favored by captain Hobson with the Liverpool Advertiser of the 17th, containing London dat'd 15th and with a file of London papers to the 13th July inclusive; as also a list of American vessels left at Liverpool. The B. was 32 day from land to land!

The Paris papers announce the death of Bonaparte as contained in the account from English papers, without offering one word of comment. The funds have risen one per cent in consequence of the news.

On Tuesday, July 10, the Privy Council, having previously heard the Queen's Law Officers in support of her Majesty's claim to participate in the honors of the Coronation, the answers of the Attorney General and Solici General, and Mr. Brougham's reply, decided unanimously against the claim. The decision having been approved by the king, was communicated by Lord Sidmouth to her Majesty.

In answer to this communication, her Majesty declared her resolution to attend the Coronation; and requested that a suitable place be appointed for her.

This request, it will be seen from the correspondence which is taken between her and Lord Sidmouth, which is given in another part of our paper, has also been refused.

The British Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 15th July. The speech delivered in the name of the King, will be found in another column.

The papers contain a great variety of details relative to the (then) approaching Coronation.—Many foreigners of rank and distinction were at, and remaining to, London, to be present at the ceremonies.

A magnificent fete (says the London *Herald*) in honor of the coronation, is to be given at Carlton House; the preparations are upon a most extensive scale, as it is the wish of his majesty that it shall exceed in splendor the entertainment given to the Sovereigns after the peace.

FRANCE AND NAPOLEON.

The French Chamber of Deputies became a scene of tumult in consequence of some personal invectives in a warm debate to disown the Censorship.—M. Duplessis Grenadeau, commenced by analysing the policy of Bonaparte. But said the hon. member, "he Usurper is dead, now" On this, the members of both sides quitted their seats the ministers withdrew, and the deputy descended from the tribun, leaving the remainder of his speech unuttered.

In the British House of Commons on the 10th July, Mr. Bennet asked why the signature of Bonaparte's surgeon did not appear to the report of the medical persons inserted in the London *Gazette*.—H. thought it a remarkable omission! The Marquis of Londonderry [Casleagh] said he could not account for the omission!!

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, July 6.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen's right to be crowned.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Privy Council met at Whitehall, to hear her Majesty's counsel in support of her legal right to be crowned with the King at the approaching solemnity of the coronation.

For many years so large a privy council had not met, there being 49 privy counselors present, together with a large assemblage of members of Parliament who are not of the council.

The intelligence from Turkey continues vague and contradictory. Its general tenor, however, justifies the belief that the cause of the Revolutionists is on the wane.

but that directions have not been given for the coronation of the Queen, as hath heretofore been accustomed on like occasions.

"That divers of your Majesty's subjects, by ancient customs and usages of these realms, as also in regard of civil tenures of sundry manors, lands and other hereditaments, do claim and are bound to do and perform divers services on the day and at the time of the coronation of the Queen Consort of these realms, as in times precedent of their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of the Queen Consort in time past.

"That the Queen studiously claims as of right, to celebrate the ceremony of her royal coronation; and to preserve as well her majesty's said right as the several lawful rights and inheritances of her majesty's subjects.

"That the Queen respectfully prayeth that your Majesty will be graciously pleased forthwith to issue your royal proclamation, whereby your great and appointing commissioners to receive, hear and determine, the petitions and claims which shall be made to them in this behalf.

"And the Queen, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

Mr. Brougham then addressed the Privy Council in support of the petition, in a long speech which he had not finished when the court adjourned.

Great numbers of genteel foreigners have arrived in London, from the continent, to witness the magnificent ceremony of the coronation.

The amount of the Bank of England notes and post bills in circulation, during the quarter ending the 5th of July, exceeded twenty-three millions—about 100,000,000 dollars.

BOSTON, AUG. 22.

Through the politeness of Capt. Smith, he ship *Mount Vernon*, which arrived this port on Tuesday evening last from Liverpool, we have been favoured with London papers down to the 10th ult, bearing 4 days later than before received, news of the death of Napoleon; we copy the principal details relating to that event.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 5.

"By the Drury Lane store-ship, just arrived from St. Helens, General Bonaparte is said to have been twice unwell previous to his death. The death occurred in this vessel, and are on their way to Woolwich, for the purpose of resting in the coronation. The remains of the regenerator of Europe are to come to England for the establishment of the fact of his death.

Baron Eldon had received the dignities of Viscount and Earl by the titles and name of Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon.

The Courier of the 7th is filled with the legal debate before the privy Council, in regard to the Queen's right to be crowned. The debate had been finished, and the Council had adjourned for the purpose of making up its decision.

Speculations have been made in London in the French funds, in consequence of the death of Napoleon, and in expectation of the reception of news in Paris.

The intelligence from Turkey continues vague and contradictory. Its general tenor, however, justifies the belief that the cause of the Revolutionists is on the wane.

Chronological account of the principal events in the life of

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

1769 August 15, born at Ajaccio in Corsica.

1779 March 1, placed at the Military school at Brienne.

1793 An officer of artillery at the siege of London, and appointed general of brigade.

1794 Oct. 4, commands the conventional troops, and slaughters the Patriotes.

1796 Appointed to the command of the Army of Italy.

May 11, Battle of Lodi.

Aug. 4, Battle of Castiglione.

Nov. 16, Battle of Arcola.

1797 Feb. 4, Surrender of Mantua.

March 23, Trieste surrendered.

April 18, Preliminaries with Austria signed at Leoben.

May 15, French take possession of Venice.

Oct. 7, Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.

1798 May 20, sails for Egypt.

July 21, Battle of the Pyramids.

Oct. 24, Insurrection at Cairo.

1799 May 21, Siege of Acre raised.

Aug. 23, sails from Egypt for France.

Oct. 7, lands at Frejus.

Nov. 9, dissolves the continental government.

Nov. 10, declared first consul.

1800 Feb. 12, Peace made with Chouans.

May 14, crosses Mount St. Bernard.

June 16, battle of Marengo.

July 28, preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris.

Dec. 3, Battle of Hohenlinden.

Dec. 24, explosion of the Infernal Machine.

1801 Feb. 9, Treaty of Lunéville with Austria.

Oct. 8, preliminaries with England.

Jan. 25, Cisalpine r. public seized.

March 27, Dalmatian treaty with England.

May 15, legion of honor instituted.

Aug. 2, declared consul for life.

Aug. 21, changes the Swiss form of government.

1803 May 18, English declaration of war.

June 3, Hanover overrun.

1804 Feb. —, Moreau arrested.

March 20, Due d'Enghien shot.

April 5, Pichegru murdered in prison.

May 18, declared Emperor.

Nov. 19, crowned by the Pope.

1805 Feb. —, writes to the king of England.

April 11, Treaty of St. Petersburg.

June 2, Moreau arrested.

July 26, declared King of Italy.

Sept. 24, heads his army against Austria.

Oct. 20, Ma's army surrenders at Ulm.

Nov. 13, French enter Vienna.

Dec. 2, Battle of Austerlitz.

Dec. 14, Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.

Dec. 26, Treaty of Petersburg with Austria.

1806 March 30, Joseph Bonaparte made King of Naples.

June 3 Louis made King of Holland.

July 29, Jewish Sanhedrin.

Poet's Corner.

BETH GELERT;

Or the Grave of the Greyhound.
The story of this had is traditional in a village where Llewellyn had a house: the Greyhound, named Gelert, was given him by his father-in-law, King John, and the place to this day is called Beth Gelert, or the Grave of the Greyhound.

The spearman heard the bogle sound,
And cheerly smil'd the morn,
And many a brach, and many a bound
Attend Llewellyn's horn:

And still he blew a louder blast,
And gave a louder cheer;
"C'mere, w'at ar thou the last
Llewellyn's horn to hear?"

"C'mere, we dole faithful Gelert roan,
The fl'w'r of all his race:
So true, so brave, a lion at home—
A lion in the chase!"

Twas at Llewellyn's board,
The faithful Gelert fed;
He watch'd, he serv'd, he cheerd his lord,
And contine'd his bed.

In sooth, he was a peerless hound,
The gift of Royal John;
But now no Gelert could be found,
And all the chase rode on.

And, now, as over rocks and dells
The gallant chidlings rise,
All snow'dow's era gy chaos yell'd,
With many a mangled cri.

That day Llewellyn little loved
The chase of hart or hare,
An scant and small the booty proved,
For Gelert was not there.

Unpeas'd, Llewellyn homeward hied
When near'd the portals,
His trusty Gelert he espied,
Bounding his lord to greet.

But when he g'd into his castle door,
Aghast the chieftain ston'd;
The b'ron was smit w' th' blots of gore,
His lips and faungs ran blood!

Llewellyn gaz'd with wild surprise,
Unis' such looks to meet!
His favorite cheerd, as joyfu' guise,
And crouch'd, and leck'd his feet,

Onward, in haste, Llewellyn pass'd,
And went to Gelert too;
And still 'er' his ey's he cast,
Fresh blood-gouts shoc'h'd a view!

O'erturn'd his infant's b'd he found,
The blood-stain'd covert ren';
And all around the walls and ground,
With recent blood besprnt.

He call'd his child—no voice replied;
He search'd w' terror wild;
Blood! blood! he found on evry side,
But no where found the child!

A well-hound! by thee my child's devour'd!"
The frantic faher cry'd;
And to the hilt his 'vengful sword
He plung'd in Gelert's side.

His suppliant as to earth he fell,
No pity could impart;
But still his Gelert's dying yell,
Pash'd heavy over his heart.

Arrest'd by Gelert's dying yell,
Some slumber'd waken'd nigh;
What words the parents joy can tell,
To hear their infant cry!

Conceal'd beneath a mangled heap,
His hurried search had miss'd;
All gloriou's from his resy sleep,
His cherub boy he kiss'd.

No scratch'd had he, nor harm, nor dread;
But the same come'stneath
Lay a great Wot, all torn and dead—
Tremendous still in death!

Ah! what was then Llewellyn's pain,
For now the truth was clear,
The gallant hound the wolf had slain,
To save Llewellyn's heir.

Vain, vain, was all Llewellyn's woe:
'Best of his kind adieu!
The frantic feed which laid the low
'This heart shall ever rue!'

And now a gallant tomb they raise,
With costly sculpture deckt;
And marble storid w'th his praise,
Poor Gelert's bones protect.

Here never could the Spearman pass,
Or Forester unmov'd;
Here oft the tear besprinkl'd grass
Llewellyn's sorrow prov'd.

And here he hung his horn and spear!
And oft a weeping fell,
In Pancy's piercing sounds would hear
Poor Gelert's dying yell!

And till great Snowdon's roas grow old,
And cease the torn m'lays,
This consecrate'd of she gold
The name of Gelert's grave.

Miscellany.

From the Portland Gazette.

"IS HE RICH?"

From the general use of this question, may be derived the influence which rises upon the generality of mankind. The other day dame Chitterling had a gentleman apply for a daughter, but her answer could not be obtained till time and opportunity offered to enquire whether he possessed a plenty of the treasures of this world. An emigrant, who first steps his foot on shore, is surveyed at once, and the first enquiry, "Is he rich?" If negative, he is levelled; if he is really so, without searching into the qualifications of the man, he is raised to the honors of receiving a bow, and the homage of time and opportunity from every description; the young ladies all have hopes of an easy settlement, could they but win his affections, and the money is counted and attended to, while virtue, in rags, may wander neglected.

"Is he rich?" demands old father Grey. I fear—if he is not, he'll not have a daughter of mine: no poverty-struck man shall have a penny of my property.—"Is he rich?" says old Gripus—it is so. I do not trust him a far bit. Poor mortals! the rich man ne'er hitteth no mis'ry.

"Is he rich?" says the doctor; then

I will closely attend him, I will visit him day and night, I will not give up as long as I have a chance, but the poor man is pain, may linger day after day, and set the face of his physician.

"Is he rich?" says the counsel of a poor man, unable to give a fee to his lawyers, being also a defendant; if he is your case is bad, you had best get rid of it without any further cost, but was rich also, the lawyer would on with his spectacles, search folio after folio, a right or wrong, attempts to plead his cause.

"Is he rich?" asks the priest; and if you will see him constantly visited and treated with attention: a parson never despises a parishioner who can keep a good easke of wine in his house, or even those who can furnish a bowl of punch occassinally.

Office of the Old Gen. of Subsistence,
Washington, August 1, 1821.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at his office until the 15th day of October next, for the supply of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

900 barrels pork
1875 do fine flour
10500 gallons proof whiskey
825 bushels beans

13200 pounds good hard soap
4950 lbs good hard tallow candles
210 bushels salt

3600 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.

One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Baton Rouge.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour

7000 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

3500 do good hard tallow candles

140 bushels salt

2400 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.

One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Natchitoches.

300 barrels pork
625 do fine flour

3500 gallons proof whiskey

275 bushels beans

4400 pounds good hard soap

1650 lbs good hard tallow candles

70 bushels salt

1200 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the first day of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the first day of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Boston.

300 barrels Boston No. 1 pork
ull hooped

625 do fine flour

5300 gallons proof whiskey

275 bushels beans

4400 lbs good hard soap

1650 do good hard tallow candles

70 bushels salt

1200 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At New-York.

600 barrels prime pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

221 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Baltimore.

600 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

1370 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

660 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-half on the 1st of June, 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

At Detroit.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

At Niagara.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Pittsburg.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on